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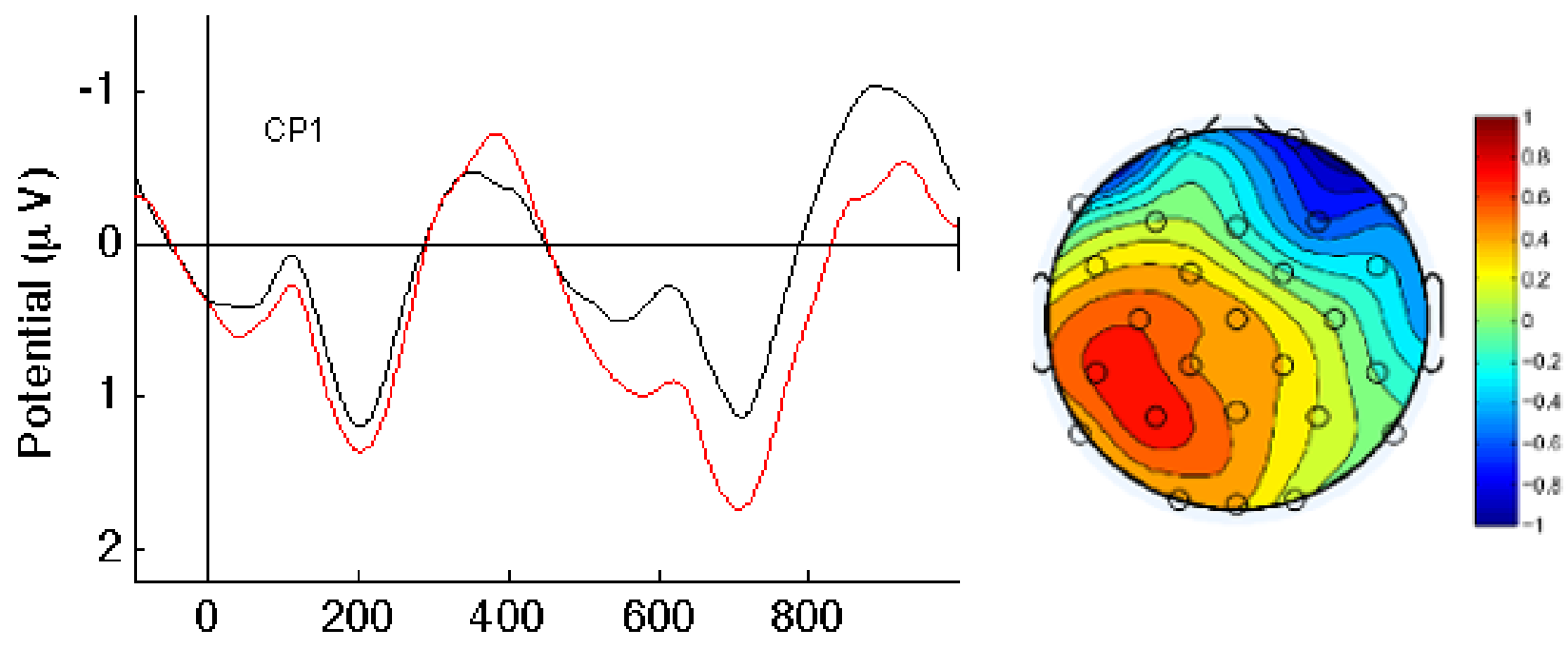


Proximity and same case marking do not increase attraction effect in comprehension: Evidence from eye-tracking experiments in Korean

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Background & Research questions

- **Memory retrieval is content addressable** (Lewis & Vasishth, 2005; Lewis et al., 2006; McElree et al., 2003; Van Dyke & McElree, 2006)
→ Potential targets in memory are activated in parallel in response to retrieval cues.
 - Facilitatory intrusion
: Reading time penalty for a mismatching dependency could be reduced due to the presence of a partially matching distractor (Wagers et al. 2009; Vasishth et al. 2008; Xiang et al. 2009)
 - (a) The musician who the reviewer **praise** won the prize.
 - (b) The musicians who the reviewer **praise** won the prize.
 - reading times at praise: (b) < (shorter) than (a)
- **Goal of study: To investigate whether attraction effects would be modulated by memory representation of a distractor** (cf. Nicol et al. 2016; Kwon & Sturt, 2017)
- **Korean**
 - SOV word order with case marking & impoverished verbal agreement except for subject honorific agreement
 - Subject honorific suffix **-si-** is optional and can be omitted (a) but
 - when used, should agree with the subject in honorific feature (b)
 - cannot be used with a subject of low social status (c)
 - a) Grandpa-nom TV-acc watch-decl (optional)
 - b) Grandpa-nom TV-acc watch-**si**-decl
 - c) *Kid-nom TV-acc watch-**si**-decl
 - Subject honorific violation in Korean elicits a P600 (Kwon & Sturt, 2015).



3 Experiments & Results (4 conditions: ± honorific features of NP1 and NP2; Emb. Verb-honorific)

- Experiment 1: different case markers & intervening distractor
Subject control (-**keyss**); (+hon vs. -hon) NP1-nom x (+hon vs. -hon) NP2-dat ... emb.verb-**si** ...
- Experiment 2: different case markers & distant distractor
Object control (-**a**); (+hon vs. -hon) NP1-nom x (+hon vs. -hon) NP2-dat ... emb.verb-**si** ...
- Experiment 3: same case markers & distant distractor
Center embedding; (+hon vs. -hon) NP1-nom x (+hon vs. -hon) NP2-nom ... emb.verb-**si** ...

Predictions:
1) If proximity matters, stronger attraction effects in Exp 1 > Exp 2
2) If same case marking matters, stronger attraction effects in Exp 3 > Exp 2

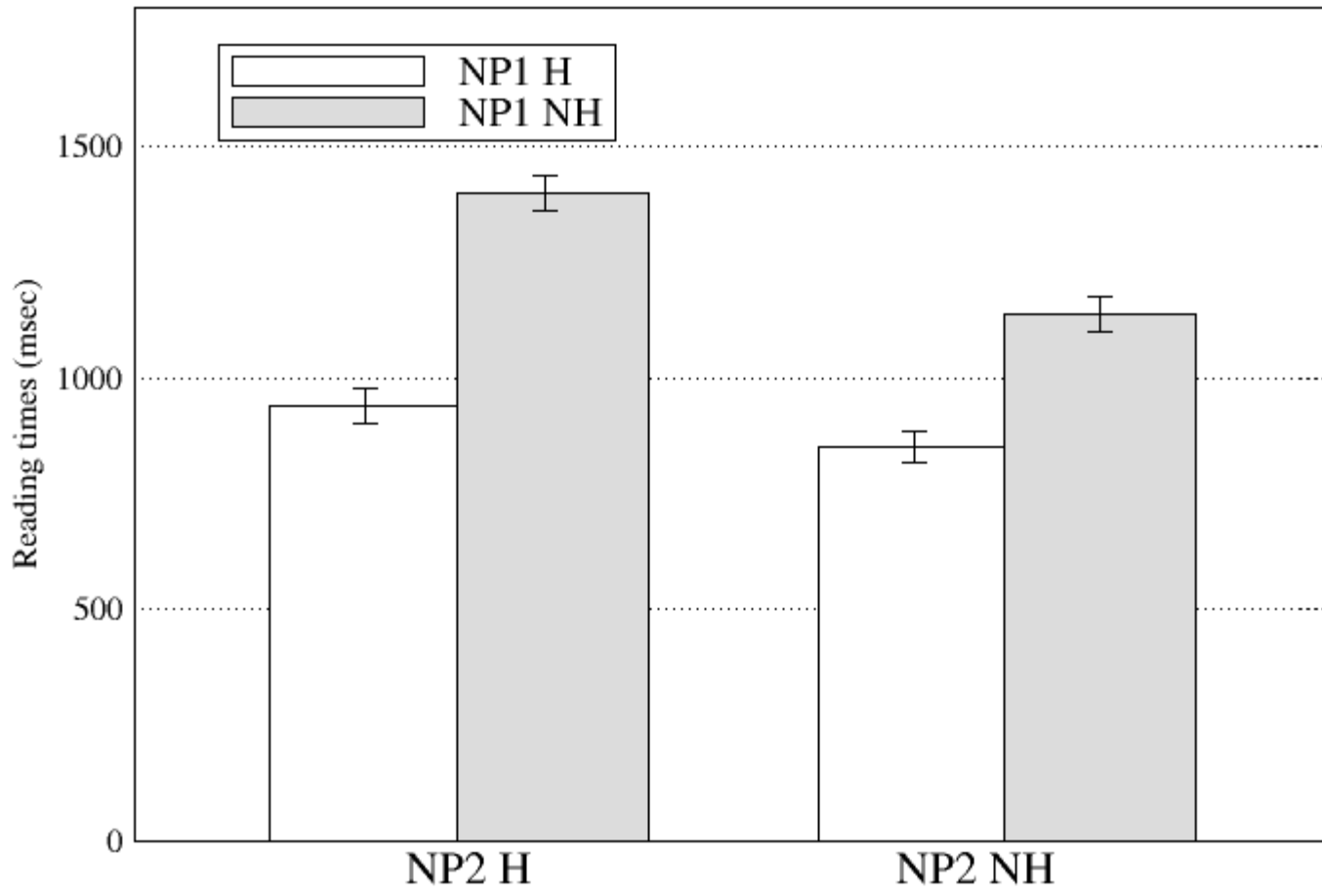
Main subj	Emb subj	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	
H	H	Teacher _i -nom	editor _k -dat	PRO _i	demo	cd-acc	listen- si -comp	calm	voice-in	said
NH	H	Minji _i -nom	editor _k -dat	PRO _i	demo	cd-acc	listen- si -comp	calm	voice-in	said
H	NH	Teacher _i -nom	Tayho _k -dat	PRO _i	demo	cd-acc	listen- si -comp	calm	voice-in	said
NH	NH	Minji _i -nom	Tayho _k -dat	PRO _i	demo	cd-acc	listen- si -comp	calm	voice-in	said

Exp1: Subject control 'The teacher_i/Minji_i told the editor_k/Tayho_k ~ that she_i would listen to a demo cd.'
Exp2: Object control 'The teacher_i/Minji_i told the editor_k/Tayho_k ~ PRO_k to listen to a demo cd.'
Exp3: Embedding 'The teacher_i/Minji_i told the editor_k/Tayho_k ~ that she_i listened to a demo cd.'

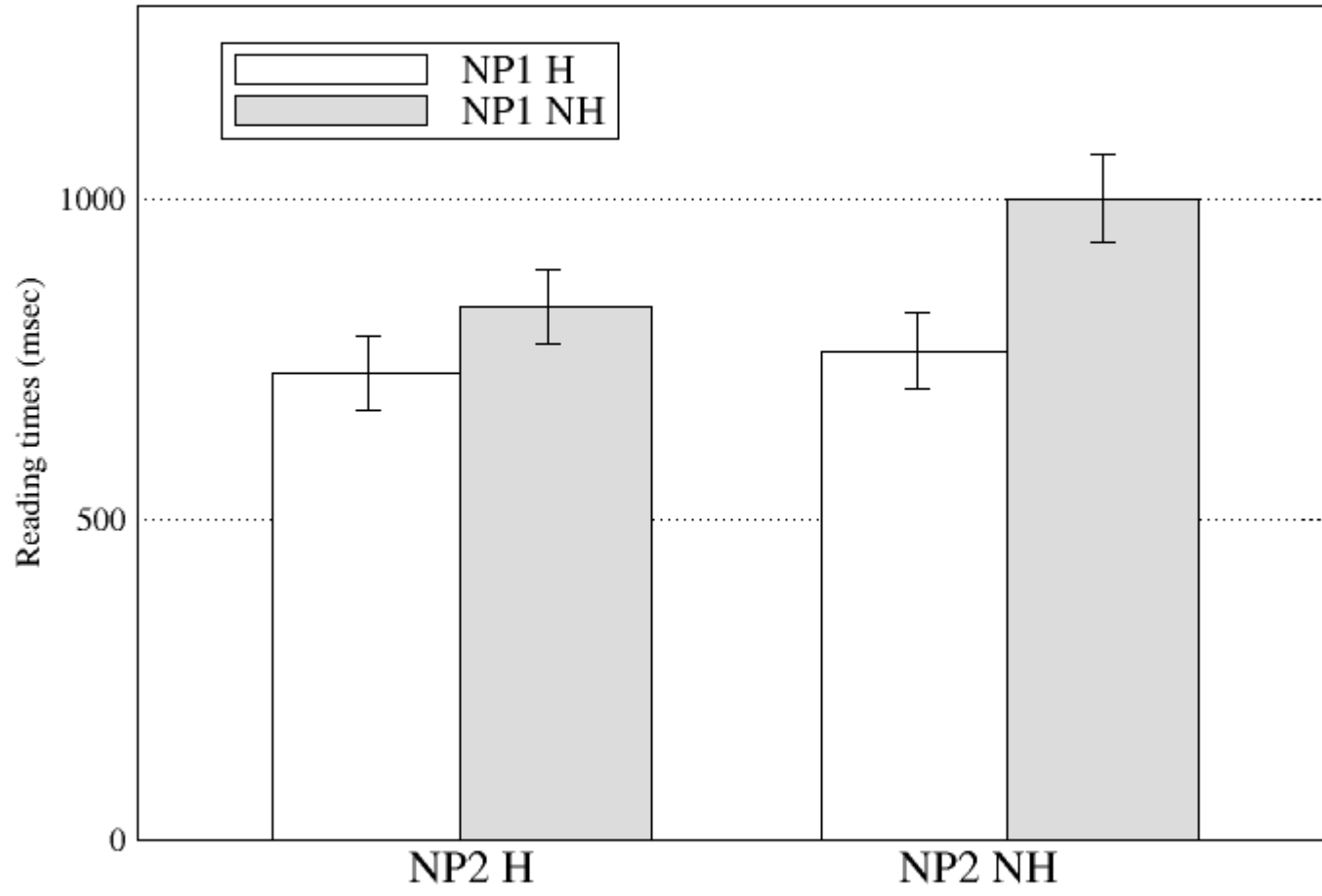
➤ Methods: 28 native Korean speakers per an experiment; 40 sets of experimental sentences; Eyelink 1000+

➤ **Results:**

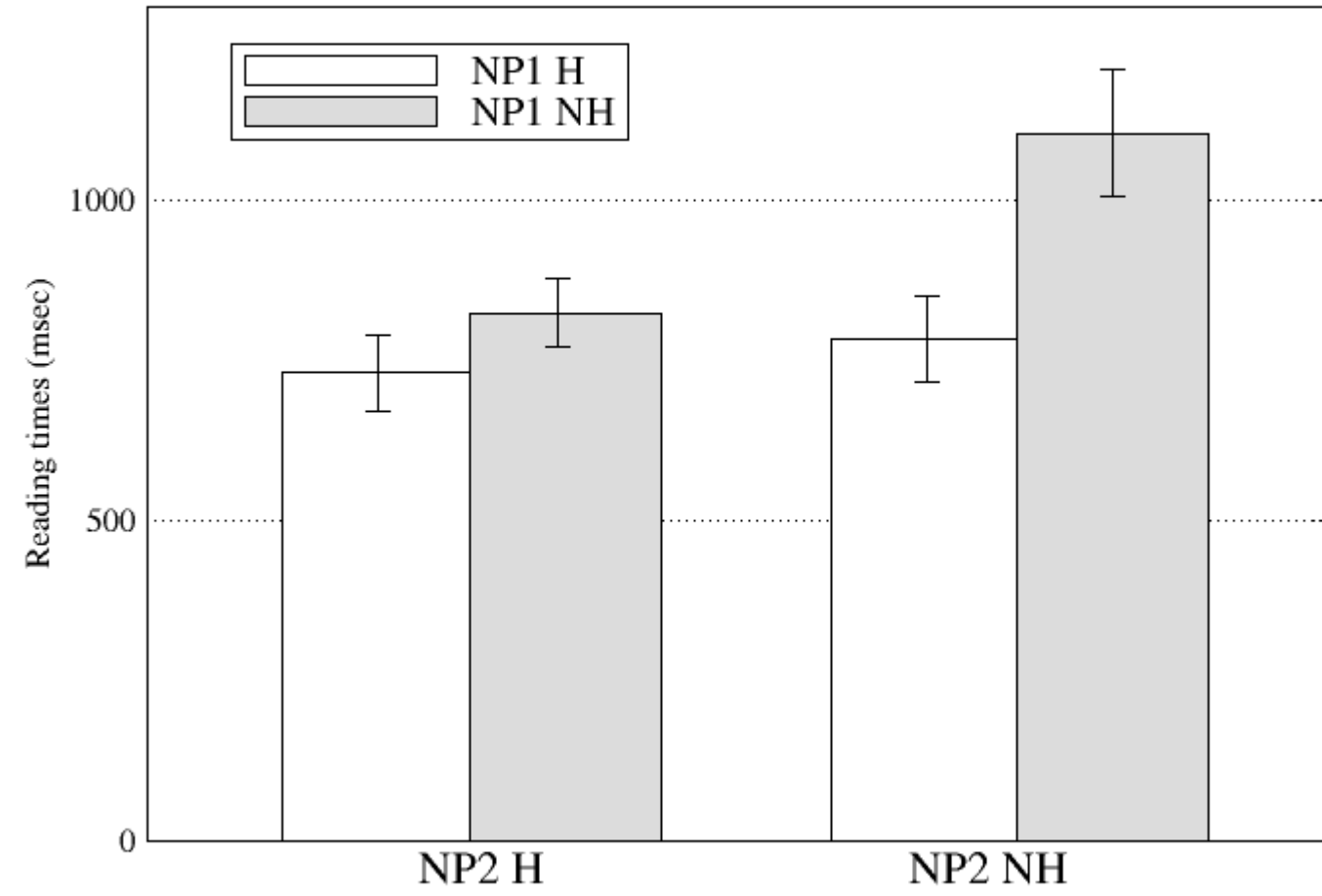
Regression path durations at spill-over region: Two words after the critical verb position



Exp1: NP 1 is the licit antecedent
No attraction effect in early processing



Exp2: NP 2 is the licit antecedent
Main effect of a distractor t = 2.22



Exp3: NP 2 is the licit antecedent
Main effect of a distractor t = 2.79

Discussion & Conclusions

- The proximity effect was not observed, with the results suggesting a stronger attraction effect in Exp2 than in Exp1.
 - Conservatively it is compatible with the hypothesis that cues are weighted. That is, the subject grammatical role is a critical cue for a subject-verb agreement such that a distractor marked with dative case (NP2) is less likely to be retrieved even when it is closer to retrieval point (Experiment 1) than a distractor marked with nominative case further away (Experiment 2).
- The same case marking did not incur a stronger attraction effect, given the similar level of attraction effects in Exp2 and Exp3 (t < 1).
 - This is not compatible with the hypothesis that a greater number of matching cues of a distractor would trigger more mis-retrieval, in contrast to a previous finding that a greater number of (mis)matching cues of a licit antecedent does so (Park, 2014).